

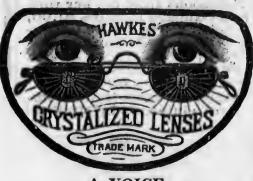
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A VOICE

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MR. A. K. HAWKES-Desr Sir: The pantiscopic giasses you furnished me some time since give excellent satisfaction. I have tested them by use, and must say they are unequaled in clearness and brillancy by any that I have ever worn. Respectfully,

John B Gondon, Governor of Georgia.

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The farm of the late W. E. Tabb, situated in the lown of Dover, Ky., containing

66 ACRES

of good farming land; three barns that will hold thirty thousand pounds of lobacco; well watered; fences in good condition; by g on C. and O. R. R., one hour and torty minutes to Cincinnati. Terms of sale—One-third cash, the balance in one, two, three, four and five years with 6 per cent, interest; or in one or two payments at the option of purchaser. For further information, address the undersigned. W. W. BALDWIN, agent, fisdeot Maysville, Ky.

4 cans Cream Sugar Corn	
3 cans Best Fruit	
3 cans Best String Beaus	25
3 cans Cherries	25
3 caus Blackberries	25
3 cans Strawberries	
3 cans Erie Rheubarb, (3 lb.)	25
Salmon per can (only)	1(
Pickies in vinegar, per 10	20

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

On Saturday, March 1st, we will sell the finest of Bananas at 10 cents per dozen, and Sweet Florida Oranges at 20 cents per dozen. This is a special invitation to come. Yours respectfully,

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A Fine Line of

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FOR LOST OF FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors of Excesses in Old or Young, Rebust, Noble MANHOOD, How to enlarge end Biresgihen WEAK, UNDEVELOYED (IGANS & PARTS OF RODY, Absolutely infalling HOME TREATHENT—Receive in a day, we usefully from 30 Bicles and Foreign Countries. Write them, Beseriptive Book, explanation and proof mailed (scaled) free, Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, No. Y.

WOMAN AND HOME.

PAST. PRESENT AND FUTURE OF WOMEN'S EXCHANGES.

This Body of Ours-Antique Oriental Embroideries-Bits of Information About Bonnets-Forehead Fringes-It Is a Good Habit-The Diamond Necklace.

Save for those most directly Interested there is still only the vaguest idea as to the real work accomplished by women's exchanges. The casual observer, entering one for the first time, sees in every direction masses of ornamental work, from a decorated rolllng pin up to an embroidered portiere. Much of it is beautiful and quite worth the price asked, but as every woman with leisure experlments more or less in precisely the same directions, and every house is already overloaded with their experiments, oue questions who is going to buy and if this is all that the new outlet has for women. Often it happens that the inquirer stops right here and goes home with the conviction that women's exchanges are simply another means for the dissemination of hric-a-brac, already an overwhelming fact in all our lives, and that suppression rather than encouragement should be the order of things.

Certainly the supply of this variety of work far exceeds the demand, though even here the highest excellence in design and workmanship is almost certain of encouragement and reward. But this is, after all, the the real source of income, and the display of dainties and substantials of every variety. There is a supply of delicate cake, pastry, rolls, etc., visible to all, but this is the mere suggestion of what is actually received and delivered. One woman, for example, supplies consomme, sent in the form of jelly, and ready to melt and serve. This is a sonp apparently beyond the power of the ordinary cook to compass, and there are many housekeepers who prefer to buy this product, which has proved itself absointely certain in quantity, to venturing upon experiments at home. Even the professional cook often lacks a something that is found in the work of these women who supply through exchanges.

"With brains, sir," said Sir Joshua Rey-aolds when asked with what he mixed his colors, and It is just as true that the food into whose composition brains have entered has a flavor, a delicacy, above all an unvarying standard, that no average cook ever attains. 'It takes a little time to secure this result, but it comes before long to every successful worker in this field.

Another fact has no less bearing upon the success of such an undertaking. Preparation In small quantities secures a finer and more satisfactory result than is ever possible ln larger amounts. For the occult reasons for this there is no room, though we all know the magic in the words "hand made," and have perhaps discovered by personal experience that where a double or treble quantity of | to be worn by young and old. any form of food is required, it is always best to make the single rule several times rather than take the whole bulk of material. The exchanges have all been demonstrators of this fact, and thus the housekeeper who has once tested their work shuns the great bakeries, even those of highest reputation, and pays gladly the added price for the more delicate handling.

The restaurant department has shown itself as one of the most important, at least in its possibilities. Not only unsold food can be utilized, but wherever established it has been shown that, under wise management, the restaurant pays and becomes popular. One difficulty has been in the inexperience of those in charge, and tims a sense tint only the least was given that could be called a money's worth. But this phase, natural in beginning unfamiliar work, has ended after a little experience, and the sharpest critic could not now find fault with the amount served at any well known woman's exchange.

"Why have we been so slow to see their advantages?" writes one of the contributors of Good Housekeeping. "If they are so useful a method of helping the better class of women who must earn, why has not every city more than one, and why is there con-

stant suspicion of favoritism?" This is a popular question and a popular accusation. Inquiry and observation have both been brought to bear, and so far as indications go, one becomes tolerably certain that both are very likely to come from those who have done imperfect work and been indignant at its rejection. Favoritism sometimes shows itself, for the mauagers are human, and may be at times hiased by personal preferences. But as a whole there is singuiar fairness. The work is much of it voiuntary, though the larger ones are finding it well to pay good salaries to competent managers. The idea has spread so insensibly and is still surrounded by so much question and uncertainty, not lu actual fact, but iu the minds of those unfamiliar with the workings of exchanges in general, that It is not regarded as possible that every town of any size could support, in great part at least, the contributors to such an undertaking.—Helen Campbell ln Good Housekeeping.

It Is a Good Habit.

Without wishing to be slangy, I may say that there is one thing I am tired of. I am tired of hearing men cternally say that the first thing a woman reads in the newspaper is the deaths and afterward the marriages. I don't mean to deny it-I glory in it. Your masculine creature dances over to the pago with the stocks on, reads about Chieago Gas, then revels in the development of the latest murders or scandais; but lovely woman giances at the marriages, indulges in a chuckle of delight as she reads of some happy mating, then goes on down to the deaths and gives a low sigh of sympathy for each unhappy mother, wife br child.

She says, "Oh, dear me, poor Mr. Brown's dead!" and Tom-that hard hearted creature with his mind fixed on Chicago Gas-says, very nonchalantly, "Oh, is he? I wonder what he cut up for?" By this time Mrs. Tom's off at her desk writing a note of condolence, or, if her acquaintance with the family is enough to permit it, sue has on her boanet. and coat and has gone up to see if there is anything she can do beside tendering the hand of sympathy to those who are in sorthe marriages and deaths first, for just as long | St. Louis Republic.

as they do it is a proof of the truly feminine remaining in them—the truly feminine which wants to cougratulate the bride or sympathize with the widow.- Bub" in Philadelphia

Forchead Fringes.

I hear that an attack is being made in London upon curled forehead fringes, in which way hair is sometimes dressed. The fringes are denounced, I also hear, by some of those ladies who would stamp butterflies and flowers out of creation. I have been asked my opinion on this great fringe question. My answer is that one must follow the physiognomy and general style of dress in arranging the hair. A curled fringe, with a sailor hat and tailor made yachting dress and exposed to sea spray, would be unsuitable. But it would be gulte sultable with a broad leaf hat worn on the back of the head or with a wee duck of a bonact, running up into a sparkling algrette and perched on the top of

"A tousled fringe would destroy the repose which the sculptor of the Venus of Milo wanted to express In her face and whole form. But it would be just the thing for a minois chiffonnee, without much of a aose, piquant cherry lips, dancing eyes and a figare hardly more substantial thau a bird's. The queen as a young giri tooked best in Madonna bands. Mrs. Browning, who had a mobile countenance that expressed every emotion, and a radiant physiognomy, was delightful with a bunch of corkscrew ringlets falling at each side of her neck. The Empress Eugenie's long, regular features and rather poor forehead obliged her coiffeur to raise her hair up and to brush it back from her temples.

"On the other hand, the original physicgnomy of the empress of Austria was most attractive when she let her hair fall over her shoulders in mermald fashion. Mme. Tallien was delightful with her hair cut and curled a la Titus. She chose this mode because it suited so few faces, and was sure to coarmand attention in a room where directory beauties were legion. Sarah Bernhardt's swallow's nest wig Sarah nlone could wear. If she and the wig had not been so odd the result must have been frightful. Somehow it was not. 'What's one man's meat is another man's poison' might be paraphrased into 'What's one woman's lovelhiess is another woman's ugliness," - Paris Cor. London

This Body of Ours.

Without going so far as to say that every article of a man's apparel ought to be woolen, it is an undisputed fact that this material is the best suited for underclothing either in winter or summer. And the reasons are not far to seek. Neither linen nor cotton is capable of protecting the body from external heat ln the summer nor of conserving the warmth of the body in winter, because, being good coaductors of heat, they allow it to permeate. Wool, on the other hand, is a non-conductor; and there is little doubt that the death rate in this country would be greatly reduced, and the wards of the hospitals for disease of the chest less crowded, were woolen garments

But, to parody the words of an ancient advertisement, when we ask for wool we should see that we get it. Two kinds of articles will be placed on the counter before the intending purchaser-a cheap and a dear. The latter, however, will be the cheaper in the long run. for ten to one the former is a well put together mixture of cotton and wool. It is easy to show any one how to tell such a mixture at a glance almost, but difficult to describe on paper, so the novice in this matter should take some one with him, or her, when going to shop, and should pay a fair price and deal

only with respectable tradesmen. Beware of wearing dyed flannels uext the skin. I know there is a great run on red, but this color is just as likely to contain poisonous matter as any other. Silk for the undergarments of men with tender skins has much to recommend it, though it takes but second place to wool. Then, in point of cold resisting qualities, comes merino. This may be worn next the skin hy men wearing the time honored linen shirt. The under vest or semmet must not be of dyed material.

Another thing may be said in favor of woolen underclothing-it keeps up the healthful action of the skin far better than any other material can.—Exchange.

Blis About Bonnets.

Tall, thin women should never wear high, narrow bonnets, but seek always shapes which tend to roften hard or angular lines. For such, low turban effects are most graceful and becoming, and concessions to prevailing styles may be studied in arrangement of trimming, for which the velvet leaves and flowers aow so fashionable are especially de-

Large faces look coarse unier large and under very small hats, and women we such look best in bonnets which follow in shape the outline of the head.

The Gwendolens and the Helens always look attractive in the plcturesque Gainsborough, but they must guard against indulging in styles which are at best appropriate only on rare occasions. For riding, modified forms of the most becoming style may be adopted, but ordinarily refined taste demands the small or medium sized hat.

The pretty girls who look pretty in auything and in spite of everything make an exception to all rules; but few faces are Independent of the influence a milliaer's art can wield.

The soft effect produced by the present fashion of trimming with ostrich bands and tips is very becoming to youthful faces, and the jaunty wings bound together by fashlon in nigriads are graceful coronets for not too stately queens.

Bonuets made altogether of flowers are lovely for all but mature faces, and the velvet which divides favor, the present season, with felt is becoming to all years, and in rieft, embroldered designs especially suited to the youthful matron. Indeed, such variety la style and materiai is shown that one only needs wisdom in choice to become the possessor of a congenial "love" of either a bonnet or hat. - Dress.

One of those scientific gentlemen who spend their time in determining results on impossible hypotheses estimates that if the earth should come in contact with another heavenly body of the same size the quantity of heat generated would be sufficient to melt, boil and completely vaporize a mass of ico fully 700 times that of both the colliding worlds, row. I want the women to keep on reading or an ice planet 150,000 miles in diameter.-

THE BLUE VALLEY QUEEN.

ANCIENT INDIAN LEGEND CONCERN-ING THE MILFORD SPRINGS.

Love, Jealousy and Revenge the Important Ingredients - The Chlef's Lovely Daughter Chooses Between Two Bucks. Assassination and Vengeance.

While wandering about the Lithium springs, just at the edge of the little village of Milford, one day, the writer remarked the large number of Iudians ln the vicinity. An lnquiry developed the fact that the regeaerated savages of the Omaha, Otoe and Pawnee tribes pay frequent visits to that locality and always carry off with them jugs and bottles of the water. The sight of a half dollar aud a little persistent questioning induced an ugly warrior, with a six word name, to tell why they came so fur from their reservations to partake of the water. His story is one of the legeads of the tribe, and was as follows, minus the broken language used:

Many years ago the Otoes and Pawnees were united under one tribal organization, and were presided over by a wise chieftain named Quenchaqua. Under his leadership happiness and prosperity reigned. Their villages were surrounded by fields of corn and their huts filled with the sams of the buffalo

Shogo, the fairest and sweetest of the prairie flowers. The trophies of the chase adorned her wigwam, and she was known aud honored for her beauty far and wide. Among the young chieftains of the allied tribes, none were more assidnous in their attentions to the fair young princess than Kalhama, or the Pawnees, and Popotne, of the Otoes. Both of these youthful warriors were brave and noble, as warriors go, and for a long time Shogo was unable to make any distinction in her affections between them. At last, however, she decided in her inmost heart that, while she was very fond of Popotne, she liked Kalhaaia better. In this comparative judgment the aged chieftain, Quenchaqua, colucidel. As is ever the case, the course of true love did not run smooth, and trouble ensued between the hitherto friendly tribes very soon after the espousal of Kalhama and

A division of territory became necessary and the Otoes were given the land east of the Big Biue river, and the Pawnees a broad expanse of territory west of the river. The prairie on each side of the river for quite a width remained neutral. Experience promptly proved the feliy of separation, and, while maintaining Individual organizations, the two tribes again came to an amicable understanding, whereby, in case of an invasion, a uniou of forces was assured. This treaty continued in effect until the death of Quenchequa, which, according to the most authentle accounts, must have occurred some time prior to the time when the Spanish general, Coronado, entered the territory now known as Nebraska in quest of the seven cities of Fastrada. Cibolo and the magnificent capital of the far famed King Tartaruax.

The death of the great chieftain was followed by several years of estrangement. camp of Kalhama and requested him to meet the Otoes in council assembled at the Salt Licks for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. The Pawnee chieftain, ever ready to form a union with his powerful brother, obeyed the request, and taking with him a few of his wise counselors wended his way toward the rising sun to the appointed place of meeting, buoyed on by the li. esome Shogo, whose queenly bravery, as she rode her spotted pony toward the scene of her early childhood, dispelled any dark forebodings that might have lurked in the breast of Kalhama as he thought of meeting his old rival. Arriving at the designated spot, the weary travelers quenched their thirst at the bubbling springs and exchanged greetings with their brother braves.

The presence of their beauteous Shogo aroused a dormant feeling of jealousy in the Otoe chieftain, and despite his good intentions the preponderance of native treachery inspired him to deal a stealthy blow at Kalhama, who succumbed to the unlooked for attack. The deed was done; but the avenging spirit of the aged Quenchaqua arose from the spring and slew Popotne and put to flight his warriors, who were about to follow the example of their leader in waging a war of annihilation on their defenseless guests. The spirit of Quenchaqua, seizing the tomahawk of the dead slayer, washed the blood stains away in the waters which were immediately turned to bitterness. It was decreed by tho outraged spirlt that the water should be unfit for man or beast until many summers and winters had passed away.

Then, turning with the weeping Shogo and her followers, the party sorrowfully departed in the direction of the setting sun. One-half day's travel brought them to a rapidly flowing stream, where waters sparkled over rocky beds, shadowed by gigantic trees and winding vines. Proceeding to the western bank of the river the spirit of Quenchaqua smote the rock under a hugo elm tree and out spring a crystal fountain of pure water, over which the sad hearted Shogo presided, healing the wounded and curing the sick of the nation until the Big Medicine Water came to be regarded by the savages as a pauacea for all ills. Shogo was now the acknowledged owner of the Blue valley. Her good deeds and self sacrificing devotion to her people resounded throughout the nation, and she was the recipient of mnny houors and worshipped as one who had direct communication with the

A high promontory, situated a few hundred yards south of the Big Medicine Water, adorued by stately oaks and overlooking Kego rapids, where the waters of the river wash the sepulchered banks, was the quiet retreat of Shogo as she watched the rising sun aud appeared to hold secret communion with the departed Prince Kalhama. This habit gave prominence to her supposed supernatural powers, and this picturesque elevation was held sacred by her dusky followers. Years passed away, and a strango people, clad in belinets and armor of brass, came from the south (a portion of Gen. Coronado's army), and, hearing the sad story of the Indian queen, persuaded her that the one she mourned now inhabited the happy hunting grounds amy hundred miles to the south-

west, boyond mountains and streams. She was willing to undergo the hardships of a dreary march for the sake of joining Weekly.

the companion of her youth and husband. Thus allured she was persuaded to accompany the cavaliers with a few trusted followers, and after the sacrifice of a few spotted fawn on the promoatory and the dedication of the springs to the afflicted of her untion, she bade them farewell forever, nevermore to be seen, but over worshiped as the guardlan spirlt. Thus ends the legend.

The Big Medicine Water is the Lithlim springs at Milford, and the place where the rudely awakeued spirit of Quenchaqua turned the waters into hitterness was the site upon which Lincoln now stands. Even to this day the Indiaas make frequent visits to Queea Shogo's realm at Milford, but not one of them can be persuaded to taste of the water from the sulphur well in Government square in this city.-Lincoln (Neb.) Special in New York Tribune.

THE MAGIC RING.

Its Influence Upon the Life of a Famous

German Kalser. When the Germaa kaiser, Karl, lived at Zurich, according to the old legend, he dwelt in a house called "The Hole," in front of which he caused a pillar to be erected with a bell on the top of it, to the ead that whoever demanded justice should have the means of announcing himself. One day as ho sat at dinner in his house he heard the bell ring, and sent out his servants to bring the claimant before ihm. But they could find no one. A second and a third time the bell rang, but Quenchaqua hada daughter, who was called still no human being was to be seen. At leagth the kaiser himself went forth, and he found a large serpent, which had twined Itself round the shuft of the pillar and was

then in the very act of pulling the bell rope. "This is God's will," said the monarch. "Let the brute be brought before me. I may deny justice to none of God's creatures, aran

The serpent was accordingly ushered Into the imperial presence, and the kaiser spoke to it as he would to one of his own kind, gravely asking what it required. The serpent made a most courteous revereuce and signaled in its own dumb way for him to follow. He did so, accompanied by his court, and the creature led them to the shores of the lake where It had its nest. Arrived there, the kaiser soon saw the cause of the serpent's seeking him, for its uest, which was full of eggs, was occupied by a hideous toad of monstrous proportions.

"Let the tond be flung into the fire," said the monarch, "aud let the serpent have the possession of the nest restored to lt."

Three days after, as the kaiser again sat at dinner, he was surprised at the appearance of the serpeat, which this time glided into the hall unannounced.

"What does this mean?" thought the kaiser.

The reptile approached the table, and, raising itself on its tail, dropped from Its mouth into an empty plate which stood beside the monarch a precious diamond. It then silently disappeared. This diamond the kaiser caused to be set in a costly ring, which he presented to his wife, the much beloved

Now, this stone had the virtue of attractiou, and whose received it from another, so long as he or she wore it, received also the inteuso love of that individual. It was thus with Finally Popotne sent a swift messenger to the Fastrada. For no sooner did she place the ring on her finger than the attachment of the kaiser, great before, no longer knew any bounds. In fact, his love was more like madness than any sane passion. But though the taiisman had full power over love, it had no power over denth, and the mighty monarch was sent into despalr over the sudden demise of his wife. He was inconsolable. He would not listen to the voice of friendship, but sorrowed in silence over the dead body of his cace beautiful bride. He would act allow her to be buried. At length Turpin, archbishop of Rheims, being made aware of the cause of the kaiser's inconsolable grief, contrived to engage his attention while he removed the magic ring.

Immediately that the talisman was removed the spell was broken. The esteem, however, that he had held for Fastrada was now transferred to the possessor of the ring, Archbishop Turpin, the pions ecclesiastio was so persecuted by the emperor's affection that he finally cast the talisman Into a distant lake which surrounded one of the monarch's castles.

An immediate transference of the royal liking took place, and the monarch thenceforth and forever after during his lifetime loved this castle and lake as a man might love his wife. So much did he become attached to it that he directed that he should be buried there, and there, accordingly, his remains rest until this day. - Exchange.

What Dreams Mean.

Science, no doubt, may have dispelled such old wives' fables as that to dream of a marriage signified death, or to dream of a cat meant to meet a foe, but It has also added mysteries and terrors of its own to the subject. One learned man has actually tried to systematize the subtle premonitions of dreams, with the view of making them more available for use and guidance, though he simply adds to the maze of mystification which seems destined to forever surround them. However, here are some of his oracular explanations, which may be taken for what they are worth, which may be much or little, according to Individual estimate. They appear to be quite sensible, however, in some respects.

"Lively dreams are in general a sign of the excitement of uervous actiou.

"Soft dreams are a sign of slight Irritation of the head, often in aervous fevers aanouncing the approach of a favorable crisis.

"Frigitful dreams are a sign of determinatlon of blood to the head.

"Dreams about blood and red objects are signs of inflammatory conditions. "Dreams of disordered forms are frequently

a sign of obstructious and disease of the liver. "Dreams in which the patient imagines torture or injury of any limb indicates disease of that lind. "Dreams about death often precede apo-

plexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the head."—Boston Herald. Miss Upperten (daughter of a rich manu-

facturer)-Pardon mo, miss, hut I have not the honor of your acquaintance.

Miss Lowerten (who does not Intend to be put down in that style)-I thought you had, at one time; but uever mind. Perhaps if my father owned a big mucilage factory like your father's I'd be stuck up too. - New York SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1890

The "Home and Farm's" Tariff Talk. We think that no careful observer of the agricultural conditions for the past five years will fall to note the widespread discontent, or fall to admit that there are good canses for this discontent. * * *

The agricultural situation in the West to-day is even worse than it is the South. It is the officially expressed opinion of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture that the farmers of Illinos will sell their corn crop for \$10,000,000 less than it cost them. Yet Illinois has a better "home market" than the States farther West, where they are burning corn for fuel.

While the general condition of the farmer is admitted to be exceedingly uncomfortable and unsatisfactory, we hear of no measures of relief, no suggestions for subsidy from the Government, no proposition that purchasers in the "home market" shall be compelled to pay the producer more than the market price in Brown, of Frankfort, and Beriah Magoforder to make up to him the loss of \$10,-000,000 on the corn crop of one State.

Now, turn to another article of production and see how differently producers are treated in this country. The Iron Age declares that the Alabama iron manufacturers claim that they can produce pig iron at \$9.50 to \$10 and sell it at \$14 to \$14 50 at the furnace, according to the grades-a profit of between \$4 and \$5 a ton. This, let it be understood, is on a gave peremptory instructions to the jury low price for iron, which, only a few years ago, sold for \$20 to \$30 a ton, and the prediction has been made that it will advance again to these prices.

It is true that the Alabama furnaces can make iron cheaper than it can be made in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and they would be safe enough without the tariff. But it costs Pennsylvania some \$14 to \$18 to make iron, so we have a tariff of \$6.72 a ton imposed, not for the benefit of the furnaces that can make iron at low prices, but to pay the losses of the furnaces that can not afford to sell iron at these prices and continue business.

So we see that the Government imposes a tax upon the American farmer to make good the losses of the badly located furnaces in the East. In the past year or two there has been such in increase in the number of furnaces in the South that the price has been kept down to a reasonable figure. Still no protectionist wants to repeal the tax; it is still maintained with the hope that there will be to \$25 or \$30, and that these high-priced for which the sureties are liable. If it were formaces may make a fortune. The effect of this is that the people of the country are taxed to simply maintain furnaces that have no excuse whatever for existing. They are badly located, badly manton for the whole country.

farmers?

bring to the attention of the farmers. It tion consistent with this opinion. is not with any desire of stirring up atrife between one class of producers and another. There is no natural antagonism between farmers and laboring men, between farmers and manufacturers; but there is an artificial antagonism brought about by laws that are unjust in their operation and unequal in their benefits.

THERE'S truth, much truth, in the remark of the Milwankee Journal when it 81y8: "The anti-gerrym indering bills are good in that they prevent gerrymandering, that the Democrats have good cause to complain of them, because they will perpetrate some of the most unblushing pieces of gerrymandering ever seen in this country."

IF Republicans are in favor of ballot reform, they fail to prove it by their works. The Legislatures of ten States have so far voted on ballot reform bills, and in these States the Republicans cast 286 votes for ballot reform and 258 votes against it. The Democrats have cast 478 votes for and only 75 votes against it. In face of this showing it looks like there will not be much reform of the ballot system, if the country has to rely on the liting friends. Republicans for it.

THE Louisville Times, speaking of the charges of bribery and corruption against the gas company of that city, says: "It seems that Senator Poyntz is not partieularly impressed with the professions of the gas company to make a clean breast of it. Mr. Poyntz carries a level head on his shoulders, and he prefers to go shout the work armed with all necessary authority. To this end he requests that power similar to that asked by the gentlemen who recently encountered a snag while inquiring into the affairs of the lottery company be conferred on his committee."

TATE'S BONDSMEN LIABLE.

The Court of Appeals So Decides, But the State Must Prove Her Case.

The Court of Appeals rendered an important decision Thursday. It decided that the bondsmen of James W. Tate, ex-State Treasurer, are liable, and must fork over the cash, if the State can prove the amount of the defalcation during the term they were "Uncle Dick's" sureties.

There were two decisions and each is a lengthy one. The first case involved the one humpback in each 1,000 inhabitants, or official term and bond of 1882 and 1883, an aggregate of 1,000,000 against the estifor \$63,948.91, and the second case involved the two official terms and bonds

The total amount of the Tate defaication was \$243,128 50, but from amounts. realized by the State upon property owned by Tate at the time of his flight the defalcation has been reduced to about

On the bonds of 1882 and 1883, William Chinn, J. Stoddard Johnson, Alex Macklin, Geerge Robb, Hiram Berry, Scott fin's heirs are the sureties. On the bonds of the other years, S. Black, Alex Macklin, George Robb, J. Stoddard Johnson, Scott Brown, William Chinn, of Frankfort, J. Megibben, of Harrison County, and a Mr. Barbee, of Scott County, were the sureties. The first opinion was on the bond of 1882 and 1883, on which the tr'al of the case was had in the Franklin Circuit Court, in which Judge Montfort against the Commonwealth.

On this first case the Court of Appeals in substance holds as follows:

The appellees as sureties on the first bond denied that Tate committed any act of defalcation during said term, alleging that he had committed defalcation for large amounts during his preceding terms which, by means of false entries, were carried into the terms of 1882 and 1883 as so much cash on hand. They also pleaded that the settlements with the Auditor each month and with the Auditor and Secretary of State biennally were a part of their contract in becoming Tate's bondsmen, and it was upon the faith of these settlements they signed the bond and took no steps for their indemnity. The court then quotes the law in relation to the duties of the Auditor and Treasurer and enters upon a recital of the facts as developed at the trial in the lower court and sava:

"If Tale could not have stolen except by evening of March 4. by the Auditor's help, connivance, or negtigence, and he was thus enabled to steal, it a "boom in iron," that prices may go up was nevertheles a breach of fallh on his part true that the Auditor's faithlessness or negllgence made it imperative ou Tate to steal it might be then justly said that the appelless ought to be released."

On the second case which was appealed on demurrer to the petition filed aged, antiquated and should be displaced by the Commonwealth, after referring to by furnaces that can make iron at \$9 a | the preceding case, in which was alleged the amount of defalcation was \$162,-We see thus how the Government 286.81, but that the petition could not treats the men who put their money into state what part of the defalcation octrusts; how it makes good to them the curred during either of said terms, as losses following their own folly and bad said information was peculiarly within judgment. Now what would be thought the knowledge of Tate, and the court beif Senator Cullom should propose in the low having sustained the demurrer to Senate an appropriation of \$10,000,000 the petition, the Appellate Court decides to make good the losses of the Illinois that the lower court erred in doing so, and reverses the ease with instructions It is facts such as these that we seek to to proceed with the trial for further ac-

Here and There.

Mr. Will Adamson will return to Nashville next Monday to engage in business.

Mrs. Kate Byrne, of Sutton street, ia visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, of Frankfort.

Mrs. Frank Means and Mrs. Wm. Slusser, of Cincinnati, are visiting their parents, 'Squire Miller and wife.

Soiree Musicale.

The ladies of the Christian Church will give a soiree musicale next Monday evening at the residence of Mr. M. C. Russell. Admission twenty-five cents-refreshments included. mld2t

ABERDEEN CHAT.

C. C. Lawwill was in Cincinnation busines II. S. True, of Dover, was in town Wednesday on a business trip.

Bambach, Ripley's noted attorney, was intown Wednesday on legal business.

Gwynne Moore had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow Wednesday morning.

S. C. Bradford was in town a few days this week and reports his brother Amos much bet-

Charles Sharp, son of the late Frank Sharp, and a resident of Washington, O., is here vis-

W. H. Clark pays the highest cash price for polatoes and eggs. Warehouse next to C. B. Button's livery stable. Tom Madigan is one of the most expert cork screws in existence. To be convinced, see him remove a cork.

Mayor's court this week-Pliny Norris versus Wm. Shelton, assault. Shelton pleaded gulity and was flued \$3.

Hon. Jesse Ellis, Brown County's celebrated pension attoracy, has procured an increase of pension for Thomas Kidder.

John Whitaker, of Maysville, conducted a sult before 'Equire Beasley Wednesday, and was fortunate to be the winning attorney.

A caller at the drug store wanted 5 cents worth of fide inhistrator the fluence. Presumably he wanted assafedlta for the influ-

Slatistics of Hunchbacks.

Ten years ago a remarkable character died in Parls. He was known all over France and the greater part of all Europe as "The Learned Hunchback." He was very wealthy and spent a mint of money in the last fifty years of his life, traveling in all directions. making researches concerning his hunchbacked brethren. It was in the milder portions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greater number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena he found that there was one humpbacked person to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found to be quite numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The little humpbacked statistician came to the conclusion that, taking the world over, there was mated thousand millions of the entire earth. After the death of this eccentric individual his heirs found in place of a will a voluminous of 1886 and 1887, and 1888 and 1889 for manuscript of 2,000 pages, all concerning \$162,286 81. ing about the disposition of property, expressed the author's wish to have a hump of

Shoes in Walking.

marble raised over his grave with this in-

cription: "Here lies a humpback, who had a

taste for humps and who knew more about

them than any other humpback."-St. Louis

Republic.

It is indisputable that the prehensive power of the foot is impaired by the use of shoes. We lose much of our hold upon the ground. For perfect and rapid progression a close union of the toes and earth are as essential as the grip of the car upon the cable. But as foot races and the climbing of trees are the exception we shall get on well enough in good fitting shoes The fore part of even a fezible soled shoe can never grasp, hold fast, and propel as the pllant separate toes can; and in the bare foot the joints are untrammeled and effective coadjutors. The Germans call the toes of the feet "fingers," and it is said that in a memorable battle the soldiers took off their shoes and braced themselves with their bare feet in order to successfully withstand the shock of an assault .-Since and Leather Reporter.

His Style of Art.

"What style of art do you admire most," asked one young aspirant to glory of another. "Well, I haven't any definite preferences. But I am a good deal devoted to the attic style."-Merchant Traveler.

To Wed at Eighty.

[Philadelphia Record.] Gray-haired Joseph Sheetz, one of the oldest members of the Germantown Poor Board, has become tired of single blessedness in his humble home, and has determined to take unto himself a wife, The bride was Miss Amanda Jones, an attractive young woman of 27 summers. Her lover is not far from 80. Mr. Sheetz's original botter half died some years ago. The wedding was a quiet one, and took place of Wednesday, February 26, in the Christ Episcopal Church. A reception will be given at the residence of the bride and groom, Main, above Sharpnack street, Germantown, on the

Maysville Retail Market

	Maysville Retail Market.		
	COFFEE, per pound	22@25	
1	MOLASSES-new crop, per gal	6004.65	
1	Golden Syrup.	40	
,	Forghum, fancy new	35@40	
	SUGAR-Yellow, per pouud	6.47	
1	Extra C, per ponnd	7	
J	A, per pound	8	
.	Granulated, per poppd	81/3	
Ì	Powdered, per pound	10	
١	New Orleans, per pound	5@7	
ı	TEAS-per pound	50@100	
1	COAL OIL—Headlight, per gallon	15	
١	BACON-Breaklast, per pound	10	
1	Clear sides, per pound	7@8	
	Hams, per pound	18@14	
	Shoulders, per pound	768	
	BEANS-Per gallon	30,440	
	BUTTER—Per pound	15@20	
	CHICKENS-Each	25030	
	EGGS-Per dozen	10 a 12	
j	FLOUR-Limestone, per barrel	\$5 50	
	Old Gold, per barrel	5 50	
j	Maysville Funcy, per barrei	4 75	
ì	Mason 1'ounty, per barrel	4 75	
	Royal Patent, per barrel	4 50	
	Maysville Family, per barrei	5 (0	
	Graham, per sack	20@40	
	HUNEY-Per pound	20	
	HUMINY—Per gallon	15	
	MEAL-Per peck	15	
	LABI-Per pound	9@10	
•	UNIUNS—Per peck new	40@50	
	PUTATUES-Per peck, new	10	
	APPLES-Per peck, new	40@50	

WANTED.

NOTICE-The fellow who stole the chickens from Jacob Turnipsecd's Wednesday night is known and will be prosecuted unless the chickens are rearried. 128dlt

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Frame house in Filth ward-3 rooms and kilcken. Apply to July N O'DONNELL, Market street. 2643t FOR RENT Residence - Seven rooms and

I front and rest perches. Good yard, front and rear. Water and gas.

24:6t JOSEPH H. DODSON. HOR RENT-Good Mason Conoty Farm of 175 acre, for one year. Possession given March 10th. Two houses on farm. Apply to PERMINE & CAMPBELL, Court St., Mays

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-My residence on Court street. Call and see 11. DR. W. S. MOORES. 128th POR SALE OR FARM—Two fine-bred trol-ting statitons and one saddle stallion. For further information call on, or address O. B. THOMAS, Helena, Mason County, Ky. [128d]tw2t]

HOR SALE-Cheap, fourteen acres of good lobacco land. Two houses and harn on place, N.S. WOOD, at Parker, Culbertson &

FOR SALE-Eight or ten stock nogs. Apply to JACOB OUTTEN. 27d3t POR SALE-Twenty or thirty set of second-hand window glass and sash. Inquire at R. B. LOVEL'S grocery. 24d6t

FOR SALE—A suburban residence with ten rooms, spacious halls, outbuildings, &c., and five lots, well improved. Apply to E. H. THOMAS, No. 29 E. Second street. FOR SALE OR RENT-Miss Parke's dwelling on Limestone street. Apply to G, S. JUDD. 1-27d1m

INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

Why you will exchange your old sewing machine and pay a difference of \$40 or \$50 when you can have it repaired and made as good as new? All kinds repaired and warrauted. Twenty-five years experience. Orders left at Owens, Mitchell & Co.'s hardware store will receive prompt attention.

H. M. Williams. Adinster.

OB PRINTING of every description nearly excepted at the BULLMTIN OFFICE.

Spot Cash Shoe Store!

"I have just walked forty-five miles in these Shoes this wet weather, and my feet are perfectly dry," said a customer who stepped into our store the other day with a pair of our ninety-nine-cent Shoes on. We are just now displaying the largest and most varied

stock of BOOTS and SHOES especially adapted for wet weather ever placed in this market, at merely nominal figures.

We have also on show positively the most complete assortment in RUBBER FOOTWEAR over offered the public. at similarly light prices.

Come and try some of our wet-weather Footwear, and keep your feet dry at almost gift rates.

H. C. BARKLEY.

THE SPOT CASH SHOE STORE!

THE BEE HIVE!

February is usually a dull month, but we intend it shall be an exceedingly lively one in the Dry Goods business.

READ THESE VALUES.

THEN COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Heavy yard-wide Muslin at 4c. per yard; good Calicoes at 3c. per yard; Arnold's Percals, best made, 71-2c. per yard, worth 12 1 2c.; all linen, real Stevens' Crash, 5c. per yard, worth 10c.; Dress Glughams 5c. per yard, worth 10c.; Pins, three papers for 5c.; Boys' Percal Shirt Waists, 20c. each; Plain India Linens and Checked Nainsooks from 5c. per yard Claric Sills Hubbrelles. np: Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Gold and Oxidlzed handles, \$1.00, worth double; Tobacco canvas, 13-4c., worth 21-2c.; gennine imported Castile Soap. two cakes for 5c.; see our new line of Lace Curtains, from 69c, a pair up; Dr. Warner's Health Corset, 99c. each; our usual 50c. Corset reduced to 39c.; Lace Tidies or Pillow Shams, 36 inches square, 15c., worth 40c.

Every department in our mammoth stock is now complete, and we know you study your own interests by purchas-

SIXTY THOUSAND BOLTS OF WALL PAPER OUR

Last February we made a run on our slock which not only relieved us of lots of goods but gave our customers some rare bargains; and now, in order to reduce stock, we will do likewise, and offer our stock of PICTURES, FRAMES, SETS OF BOOKS, BOX PAPERS, &c., at a great reduction, in order to get ready

WALLPAPERS

as nice a variety, as large an assortment, with prices as low as ean be had anywhere. You will find many bargains in our store, marked in plain figures at all times. Our 25 cent Cloth Books still create a big sensation.

KACKLEY & M'DOUGLE.

RING

WE CAN MEET ANY PRICES—CALL AND TRY US.

FOR FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

HERMANN LANGE, 17 Arcade, Cin. O.

→An Elegant►

Solitaire · Diamond · Combination · Ring►

Lace Pin, Stud and Bracelet

Will be presented to some customer of J. BALLENGER, the Jeweler, on February 1, 1890---one ticket for every dollar's worth of goods bought.

Bargains For Fifteen Days!

To close out manufacturer's consignment of Tapestry, Felt and Japanese Table Covers and Scarfs, Turcois Curtaius and Mantel Lambre-quins, Hold Fast Hearth and Door Rugs, Afghan Shawls and Sacks, Union Bed Spreads, Cloaks without reserve.

A. J. McDOUGLE & SON,

Old Postoffice Building, Sutton Street.

CARRIAGES, SURREYS, PHAETONS, BUCCIES AND DRIVING CARTS.

Those who expect to buy a vehicle of any description (home-made or otherwise) are most respectfully invited to call at our office and factory, two doors west of opera house, and examine the most complete line of Carriage Goods ever seen in Maysville. Our determined purpose is to keep apace with the times by making our purchases exclusively for cash, and in such quantities as to compete with the most astate of the day, thus enabling us to sell all goods fully in accordance with the remarkably low prices farmers are now required to take for their products. Special attention given to Repairing and Repainting work. Edward Myall will be found constantly in the Carriage Repository and Mr. John Porter in the Undertaking Department.

MYALL & SHACKLEFORD.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, ROSSER & MCCARTHY, Proprietors.

SATURDAY, MAROH 1, 1890.

MARCH came in like a lion, FRESH cocoanuts at Traxel's.

SMOKE the "Mountain Boy."

Pinzapple cheese, 50 cents—Calhoun's Go to Traxel's and get your seedless oranges.

ORANGES only 10 cents per dozen at

PAPER hanging and decoration done by Greenwood.

FOREPAUGH's big show is booked for Paris May 10.

Bananas 10 cents a dozen, three dozen for 25 cents, at Martin Bros.

THE washboard factory at Ripley finished and in running order.

Mr. Abner Kelley was appointed post master at Germantown Thursday.

TAKE warning from the Mt. Olivet fire and insure with Duley & Baldwin. For life or endowment insurance, in the

best companies, go to L. W. Galbraith.

County, Thursday. REPRESENTATIVE HILLIS has introduced a bill to change the dividing line between

SAVE a portion of your weekly earnings by taking stock in the 5th series of the Limestone Building Association.

the counties of Lewis and Mason.

WM. SMITH, of Bourbon, and Miss Hattie McAdams, of Harrison County, eloped to Aberdeen and were married.

to-day. There are 3,200 legal voters in yearsold, by Belmont; dam Mona Wilkes, the place, that number having paid their by George Wilkes, for \$7,600. A syndipoll-tax.

THE funeral of Mrs. Rolla Owens will be preached at the Christian Church to-A. Thayer.

Dr. LAWWILL, of Mayslick neighborhood, will sell his stock and farming implements at public aution March 7th. See small bills.

The drawing of the \$500 diamond ear-7 p. m. this evening. All invited.

C. T. Brown has purchased his broth-

THE gallows used in the execution of bushels of oats, 42,301. O'Brien at Lexington Thursday was the same one from which Bulger was dropped into eternity at this place some years ago.

LESLIE DARNELL, a five-year-old child was frightfully burned at Manchester row, morning and night. Sunday school among all the good ones spoken of that while playing with a can of coal oil. A at 9:30 a. m. Class-meeting at 2 p. m. can of coal oil is a nice, neat and harmless | All cordially invited. plaything for a youngster of that age.

series of Limestone Bultding Association next Monday at 2 o'clock p. m. call at the court house to-night and subscribe. It will cost only 80 cents per share first week and 25 cents a share after

MR. H. LLOYD WATSON has the thanks of the Bulletin for a copy of the latest row the services will be: Morning prayer railway map of Kentucky. Kentucky at 10 a. m; Litany, sermon and Holy will be pretty well provided with rail- Communion at 11, Sunday school at 3, road facilties when all the lines projected and evening prayer at 4. are completed.

MAYSVILLE is to have a new private bank. We never were what the boys call "stuck" on Maysville; but there is no denylrg the fact that as a banking town it is one of the soundest in America.—Flemingsburg Gazette.

COLONEL MAT ADAMS, of Frankfort, and Captain Woodford W. Longmoor, of C. and O. road is to be shortened. Cynthiana, are said to be about "neck and neck" in the race for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It will be two or three months yet before the winner is named.

A FREIGHT wreck just east of Quinnimont on the C. and O. Thursday morning was one cause of the delay of all the through passenger trains that evening project. It will require the building of and yesterday. The wreck was caused by a land-slide, which deralled eighteen cult country. People on the line will aid cars. The crew all escaped injury.

Mr. Ed. Perry, who has held a posltion as salesman at the Oddfellows' Hall fortthis week, and they will likely soon get to polish the manners of the young Clothing House several months, will control of it. It is sald the construction ladies and make them more easy and leave Monday for his home at Nicholas- company, which was composed of the graceful in their intercourse with society. ville, to accept his old situation with the Scott and Franklin counties Directors, is These entertainments are not only Kentncky Clothlag House. The many in a tight place, and that it is liable to pleasant, but by the manner in which friends he has made while here will re- to dump the road into Mr. Huntington's they are conducted are rendered very ingret to see hlm leave.

River News.

The Batchetor is due down to-night. The Bostona and Scotia are the Sunday packets for Cincinnali.

The river rose about two inches here last night, but was falling slowly this morning.

river circles, is in feeble health at his ager Harry Taylor received a telegram home ln Augusta.

being organized to establish a line o' the high water. steamers between Pittsburg and St. Louis and Omaha.

The high water has caused some of the packets to lay up. The Bonanza went to the bank yesterday, and the Hndson will wait at Cincinnati until the water falls.

The blg W. W. O'Nell took to New O. leans on her last trip 750,000 bushels of long, 160 feet wide, and boat and tow the property of O'Neil & Co., Pittsburg.

The towboat Jessie was alongside the trestle at the foot of Market street yesterday afternoon, unloading a lot of salt over the C. and O.'s track. It was a rather novel sight to see the trains passing in such close proximity to the boat.

John M. Poston, of Petersville, Lewis river has been at a remarkably fine stage my tas'e." during all that time for navigation.

Stock, Crop and Turf Items.

sold to Robert Tilton, of Carlisle, for T. relatives here next Monday. This well-A. Hickman, of Columbia, Mo., the fine known, talented and cultured lady is now stallion, Parrish Chief, for about \$1,000

The Government crop r port for February gives the average of winter wheat | F. is a daughter of John E'stner, a promat 102.1 per cent., which is less than a inent citizen of Maysville in its early year ago. The percentage of condition is history. Mr. Elstner's glass works here 95.3, against 96.8 in 1889.

LEXINGTON is having a hot city election | the Brown colt Belmont Wilkes, three | time. cate of gentlemen living at Danville are the purchasers.

There are seventy-three canneries in New Jersey, where during July and Aumorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Rev. I. gust the tomato-packing season is at its height. Tomato-growing for these canneries is one of the State's most remunerative industries.

During January, a total of 9,144, cars of corn was inspected as received at Chicago, says: a greater number than for a January during the past five years, and nearly Mason, him taken the job which once drops to be given away by Hopper & double that of a year ago. Oats pre- earned for Gas Richardson the sobriquet Murphy will take place at their store at sented a parallel picture, with, 4,091 cars of "Old Previous Question." When the

show the following as to last year's crop er's grocery on East Third street, and will statistics in that county: Pounds of to- short, but it is a terror to the wind bags. keep constantly on hand a choice stock of bacco, 3,401,400; pounds of hemp, 891,goods. Your patrouage is solicited. ts | 850; tons of hay, 3,868; bushels of corn, 457,595; bushels of wheat, 221,422;

The Churches.

Rev. F. Repke, of Ripley, will preach at the German Lutheran Church to mor- that there is some talk of selecting a man

Services at the M. E. Church to-mor- tional convention. We know of no man

A meeting of the Pastors' Union of this city will be held in the study of Rev. Ir you wish to take stock in the fifth | W. J. E. Cox, at the Baptist Church,

Services in First Presbyterian Church to morrow at the usual hours, conducted by the pastor, Rev. John S. Hays, D. D. The public cordially invited.

At the Church of the Nativity to-mor-

Mary Howard Preston, of Trimble County, has deeded 140 acres of land near Lexington to Bishop Maes for \$1. Church for some institution of charity or learning, or both.

Headlight Flashes.

A Louisville paper states that the schedule time of the "F. F. F." trains on

The bill pending in the Legislature to enlarge the power of the State Railroad Commissioners has passed the House. It appropriates \$2,000 a year for clerk hire.

A road is talked of between Lexington, Ky., and Madisonville, Ind. The Indianapolis Sentinel says: "Men of ample means are said to be interested in the seventy miles of road through a not diffithe project."

The Huntingtons inspected the Kentucky Midland between Paris and Frankhands in order to save themselves.

MARCH 8 h is the date Ballenger, the jeweler, gives that \$400 diamond away. You get a ticket on this elegant gem with every dollar's worth of goods tought of him and with every dollar paid on

Charles T. Eills and company will not Captain Evan Morgan, well known in appear at the operationse to-night. Manfrom them this morning canceling their It is reported that a big company is engagement for this point, on account of

> Why continue to pay rent when you can go into the Limestone Bullding Asso clation and borrow the money to buy a house, and pay it back in weekly installments? In a few years the money that you would have paid for rent will have paid for your house.

THE News says: "There has been orcoal. The tow and boat were 775 feet ganized in Georgetown what is termed a "Suit Club," consisting of twenty-five members, for the purpose of buying s \$25 suit of clothes for each member. A suit of clothes is made each week and each member pays \$1 weekly."

HERE is a cure for drunkeness, given by Dr. Hatfield at a festival at a reformatory institution lately: "Take" said he, "an Never in the history of steamboating orange every morning half an hour before on the Ohlo river has there been such a breakfast, and you will neither want continuous season of uninterrupted navi- liquor nor medicine I have done so regngation as the past two years have been. larly and have found that liquor has be There has not only been no ice in the come repulsive. The taste of the orange river, no low water and sand-bars to con- is in the saliva of my tongoe, and it would An increase of pension was granted tend with, but, on the contrary, the Ohio be as well to mix water and oil as rum to

> A POSTAL has been received from Mrs Louisa Fisher, of Cincinnati, stating that J. Q. & B. S. Grannis, of Fleming, have she expects to arrive on a visit to her assisting in the revival services at Rev. Mr. Northcott's church at Foster. Mrs. fi ty years ago was the prominent indus-J. D. Creighton, Omaha, Neb., has sold try of Nor heastern Kentucky at that

A Pleasing Sense

of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it nots in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilions. For sale in 50c, and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

A Terror to the Wind Bags. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Times in his Legislative notes

"Dr. Frezee, the hefty member from boys have gawed the air long enough on The Assessor's books of Scott County any question, relief always comes when Mr. Fraze rises His speech is always He always moves the previous question and it always carries"

Another Call on Judge Whitaker.

SHANNON, KY., Feb. 28, 1890. Editor Maysville Bulletin: In reading your very interesting piper, we notice to represent this county in the Constituwe would more gladly support than Judge Emery Whitaker, as he has always been true to the interests of our county and Commonwealth:

I. N. Watson, Thos. B. Arthur, Thomas M. Cole, C. S. Clary, Jerry M. Cole, L. Y. Browning, Joseph H. Hitt, James Stevenson, J. W. Clary, C. C. Cole, John T. Prather, Geo. G. Killpatrick

William Hilt. John M. Weddle, Ben Stevenson, H. C. Thackston, A. J. Styles, J. W. Ailamson, Henry R. Stevenson, A. P. Lukins, Pete Prather, Ell Stevenson, James Stevenson, Win. L. Gault, Cain Hitt, and many others.

Literary Reception

The literary class of Hayswood Seminary issued neat little invitations last week to the members of the junior class This land is to be used by the Catholic of that excellent institution for a reception which they were to hold on Friday, Feb. 28th, from 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Miss Lettitia Wood was charming as hostess, being very gracefully assisted by Miss Pattie C. Green. The guests were in new Spring shades, 18 cents. highly entertained with a brilliant piano solo by Miss Mattie Boulden entitled "Christmas Roses." Miss Nettie Robinson also contributed to the enjoyment by a very pretty poetical selection termed 'Drifting."

Chocolate and tea cakes were then very prettily served by Misses May Finch and Allie Shackleford, after which Miss Amanda B. Champlin read an interesting essay on the "Life and Works of the Great Poet, Chaucer," dwelling especially on the merits of hls Canter-

bury Tales. These receptions will be given monthly by the senior class of Hayswood ln order structive. A. B. C.

The Postoffice Drug Store!

You can always find a choice line of DRUGS at the Postoffice Drug Store. Also a fine line of Fancy Tollet Articles, and the best Perfameries to be found in Maysville. Prescriptions a specialty, and carefully compounded at all hours.

POWER & REYNOLDS,

Cox Building (Adjoining Postoffice).

♥DON'T FORCET

adies' Fine Shoes at

REDUCED FROM \$2.75 AND \$3.00.

Seasonable Goods I Splendid Qualities I

Rare Bargains!

MINER'S SHOE STORE

≪ITHE LATEST NOVELTIES

HATS and NECKWEAR

--- NOW READY AT----

NELSON'S.

The Last Chance to Buy Stoves Cheap.

Aithough the advance in hon has increased the price of Stoves, we will offer our entire large stock of

HEATERS AT COST.

They must go to make room for other goods. We are also showing the latest and best improved took Stoves and Wrought Steel Ranges ever offered in Maysville.

ERBOWERCO

MARKET STREET.



-Dealers in ----

Mantels, Grates, Tinware. TIN-ROOFING,

GUTTERING. and SPOUTING.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BEST MANNER

PURE DRUGS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THOS. J. CHENOWETH'S

DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE.

Attention, Cash Buyers!

Attention is called to the list of Bargains named below:

Half Wool Henrietta, new shades, at 10 cents.

Thirty-six-inch English Henrietta, usual price 25 cts., our price

Plaid and Striped Tricots, thirty-six inches wide, at 25 cents.

Nainsook at 5, 8 1-3 and 10 eents per yard.

India Linen at 5, 7, 1-2 and 10 cents.

Towels at 5 cents.

All Linen Towels at 10 and 12 1-2 cents; thirty-six inch All Linen Towels at 20 cents, worth 25 cents.

Ladies' Hose, all colors, at 10 cents; Men's Seamless Half Hose, extra heavy, at 10 cents.

Good yard-wide Brown Muslin at 5 cents

Plaid Shirting at 5 cents.

Domestic Ginghams at 5 cents per yard, worth 7 1-2 cents.

Tobacco Cotton at 13-4 eents per yard.

ROWNING & CO.

3 EAST SECOND STREET.

MAKING HOME AN EDEN.

SIMPLE MEANS BY WHICH IT CAN BE DONE WITHOUT RICHES.

The Beauty of Common Things Produces More Comfort Than Can Be Had by Lavish Expenditure of Money-Plan of an Ideal Home-Cushions in Llving Rooms.

- No one preteuds to deny that the last decade of passing years has produced wonderful changes in house furnishing, and today no Oscar Wilde lecturing through the country would have right on his side in deciaring that the American home was devold of ornament, because as a race Americans were satisfied to call four bare walls home. Whether tho words of the aforesald Oscar awakened a spirit of desire in our hearts to be surrounded with beautiful colors and beautiful things, or whether the young disclple chanced to speak at exactly the right time, so that the seed fell upon good ground and sprang up and brought forth good fruit, it matters not; the fact remains that the chauge has established itself, and in every home Is felt.

Ohl we have needed much more teaching to bring the world to see, as do poetle and artistic souls, the actual things of beauty on which our eyes rest each mement—the graceful flewing line lu some inexpensive drapery, the pleasing outline capable of being produced by the use of commenplace material well designed.

It is as good to be awakened to the beauty and culture to be found in tasteful surroundings as to that perhaps more subtle leveliuess in the every day phases of uature.

The old idea that money lavished broadcast was the necessary fertilizer to produce beautiful interiors has been exploded, and the proof is the answer to a question which may be safely put to all the world: "Do you see the most charming and attractive rooms among the richest people of your acquaintance?" That the answer will be in the negative is as certain as it is natural-for riches bring great, many roomed houses, which in themselves are impediments to that atmosphere of homeness which must at once appeal to the senses or the realization of beauty ls chilled and must ever remain unappreciated.

When a house contains a stately drawing room, formal in its elegance; an uncomfortable reception room in the highest style of the upholsterer's art; a cold and barren musle reem, carpeted for the musle's sake; a library, fermidable and unapproachable, with its tler on tier of crowded and dusty! book shelves; a long, cerridor like picture tight that the liquid will remain on top. It body. Ladies cordially invited. gallery hung with too many works of art to know and love-where is the home? Ah! large leaves from outside the cabbage; leaves surely it will be found in semebody's bedroom, with great sunny windows and flowering plants; there will easy chairs flourish and the reign of comfort be found. "Why is it that somehow or other we all get lnto this room?" will come to be a joke in that family, unless the overwhelming importance of great wealth has crowded out all sense of humor from their lives.

And ln smaller but pretentious homes in great cities there is something of the same desolation, for rarely does any one really live on the first floor. The great frout room, long and narrow, with the pleasantest windows in the house, the very place which should by all means be the living room, is should be a slew one, so that the julce or furnished far teo grandly for daily family gravy will not bell away. Some like saueruse, and, like the keeping room of our grandmothers, is kept sacred to the visiter.

For beauty and comfort and enjoyment and home, give me the honse that somebody lives in who knews how to live-with one great apartment which is sitting room and library comblned, where there is space enough for the piano, even if it be a grand, and a cozy tete-a-tete corner sereened off. where a bay window is full of plants, and books and pictures are everywhere, like the memory of well loved friends, always with us; room in which the couch is a real one, wide aud soft, with quantities of cushions, and the chairs suggest comfort in their every outline-where the big library table, well furnished, gives evidence of intercommunion with the outer world and workbaskets and magazine repeat the homely tale of life enjoyed; a room from which a snuggery epens as a wide alcove, suggesting smoke and thought, and beyond which is a pleasant hallway (not a room) wherein, besides the usuai furnishings, stands a little desk and a comfortable chair or two-that tradespeople and persons who call on business need not intrude upon the family privacy, but may leave or write their message or attend to their erraud in a pleasant place. The end of the long hail should be divided from the entrance by a more or less elaborate sereen of carvings or spindle work, having an arched entrance to be hing with bambooor rice curtains. As an entrance hall should never be less than ten or twelve feet wide, this carved screen should curtain off quite a little room, say 12x14, which should be elegantly furnished as a reception room, and here all visitors whose calls are formal should be entertalned.

With such a plan of living rooms, as well as the dlning room ou the first fleer, such a house ought to be a home Indeed, where luxury and comfort combine to form the most cheerful, cheering, cheery spot lmaginable.

In au ideal home every member of the fainily ought to have his own bedroom and dressing room. Nothing so much as this adds to individual comfort and self respect. And the nearer the dressing room is to the bathroom the happier the occupant. Great wealth ought to give additional eujeyments, and there wlli be some very comfertable moments lu the lives of such persons whe possess bedroom, bathroom and dressing room

Of the little things we have around in our llving rooms noue add to the comfort more than the big cushlens so popular nowadays. Yea, and the little ones, too, tucked lu behind backs or under arms in a way that whispers to the senses "comfort" every minute. We have them plied about promiseuously anywhere that a possible excuse suggests itself; on couches and divans, in chairs and window seats, as hassock or plllow, it matters not where there is a pillow, and it comes in convenleutly.

Besides their successful aid to the furnishing of a room, what a godsend they are to the woman who does fancy work, now that table scarfs and fixture draperles no longer suggest themseives as dreams of delight.

The largest are a yard square and the designs are conventionalizations of still life dono iu boid lines. Venetian cotton, Italian satin and grass linen make inexpensive and very excelient coverings, and the needle work is dene in crowels or flax. The uewest are round and have two fitted pleces at top and bottom which are laced together over a puff of satin or soft sllk. Monograms and crests, mettoes and conventioualized fleral patterns form the embrelderies. Japanese stuffs are much in demand for their fabrication.

Queen Anne darning makes an admirable

background for a design, but used without a diaper pattern is not effective as a filling. There is a fancy for appliquing squares of There is a fancy for appliquing squares of linen to plain satin pillowslips, previously ornamented with a dragon, convolvulus of letus in Kensington work. Then, too, great elegance of taste is shown in the use of artists' silk, in which the printed figure or pattern is raised by an entline of bullion. Cushlons like the meion relis for chair backs are most useful, made allke on both sides of some pretty figured silk.—S. S. E. M. in Chicago Herald.

GERMAN COOKING.

Cookery School in the Old Country-Secret of Savory Sauerkraut.

That Germans, as a nation, appreciate the value of good eating is shown by their cookery schools in the old country. These schools are fer young women who want to fit themselves to be housewives. They are not to be found in every part of Germany, but are established in many districts, especially in the northwestern provinces. A girl may be a countess or spring from the ranks of the commen people, but the customs of the country require that, whoever she is, she should know hew to cook, wash, Iron, to clean rooms, to mend the linen and to plant a garden. Of course it is not to be understood that all girls, even lu those parts of Germany where the custom generally prevails, are forced to undergo this training. Very many, as may be imagined, think it, and some parents do not feel the necessity of imposing this useful edu-cation on their daughters. But the good sense of the majority of the Germans makes them alive to the advantages of this custom, for it must be remembered that, whether a weman's life obliges her to de these things or net, and even if her position in the world allows her to keep as many servants as she chooses, these very servants expect her to knew hew to do all the work which she requires of them. There is only one difference between a baroness and the child of a tradesman-the latter learns the several dutles mentloued in her father's house, and from her mother, while the former leaves home to learn the same detalls of domestic service in a strauge house There are certain dishes of which the Ger-

mans, and many Americans too, are particularly fend, and in the making of which they are adepts. The far famed sauerkrant is one of them. To make a satisfactory dish of sauerkraut the cabbage sliced for use must be good and hard, the size of the vegetable being immaterial. It must be cut very fine, and, if you want a great deal, must be put ln a barrel with a little salt, but you can make a must be packed in very hard and tight, so is well to let the sauerkraut rest on a few should also be placed on top instead of a cleth, as the taste will thus be improved. The cabbage will ferment in two or three weeks, though it may remain in the barrel much longer, and, as a consequence, becomes more

When it is taken out it should be cooked slewly for three hours, and it tastes better if a piece of fresh fat pork is put in, but not enough to spoil the color. The sauerkraut, when fresh made, is of a light color; the older it is, the darker colored it becomes. It must be boiled in cold water, net mere than half a potful, because, if too much water is used, the vegetable will lese its celor. The fire kraut when lt ls made fresh, others like lt when it has been made and warmed over. This last method of serving it accounts for the celerity with which orders for this dish are filled at the German restaurants. The highest or "tenlest" style of cooking this dish is to add to it a glass, a half bettle or a bottle of champagne, according to the quantity of the food, just before it is sent to the table." The flavor of the champagne makes one of the best of German dishes taste better still.

Spinach cooked in the German style is n favorite dish with Americans. This vegetable must be boiled quickly in considerable salt water. In the water in which it is boiled there is put some flue chopped enions, some flour, some ment gravy, pepper and salt, and the spinach is boiled a second time. If it is cooked with a good deal of butter, it is still mere toethsome. It must, of course, be chopped very fine; some cooks chop it so flue that it can be strained through a sieve, when it is called a puree of spiuneh. -Boston Her-

The Dog Overcame His Prejudice.

The Rev. C. L. Streamer, of Smicksburg, has a little black and tan dog, about so high. This canine has heretofore regarded It as his special mission in life to make it as warm as possible for black cats. White or Maltese or yellow or spotted cats he never molested, but as sure as a black cat would show Itself about the premises Don would straighten up the bristles on the back of his neck and go fer that black cat. He could tolerate anything but a sable feline. That was too much for hls dogship to endure.

Now, the Rev. Streamer has a little daughter, Sadie, who loves this little deg as heartily as the dog hates black cats. A few days ago, during the cold, stormy weather, Sadie could not flud her "doggle" about the house and was very much anueyed to think that he was out in the rain. She went to every window and peered anxlously out, and at last she saw Don crouching under the feuce. Taking an umbrella she weut out and attempted to bring Don in. But he growled and snapped at her and would not budge. The strange action of the dog puzzied her father, and he went out to see what was the matter, when he discovered that Dou had two little black kittens in charge, which had just recently get their eyes open, and he was tenderly sheltering them from the ruln and storm. The Rev. Mr. Streamer took the dog into the house, but he whined piteously, and the first epportunity he got he ran out again, and, taking the kittens ln hls mouth, one at a time, carried them to his kennel and put them snugly away in his own bed, after which he seemed to be centent.—Punxsutawney not entitled to terminal prizes. Spirit.

The Power of a Prescription.

The manager of one of the theatrical companies playing here this week tells a story of hls first Sunday in Pittsburg. He and a few other members of the company left the hotel last Sabbath afternoon on a quest for cigarettes. They visited one cigar store after the other and glared savagely at the drawn blinds. Weary with searchlug, they chauced to fail in with a young doctor, whem the manager knew. "I'll flx you," the medic said, and he ied them to a well known drug store. There all begging by the theatrical gentlemen was vain, but the doctor drew out his prescription book. Ho wrote upon it a lot of Latin, which, being translated by the drug clerk, thus resulted: "320 grains of leaf tobacco, in one ounce packages. Take three times daily, as directed," The cigarettes were handed out amid mutual smiles.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

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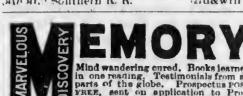
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